

WAR CERTIFICATES GO ON SALE SOON

Each Town and City in U. S.
to Share Two Billion
Dollar Issue.

McADOO CALLS FOR AID

All Have Opportunity to Make
Purchases by Small
Installments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Every town and city in the country will have on sale soon a share of the \$2,000,000,000 worth of war savings certificates just authorized by Congress. Secretary McAdoo announced to-night that the certificates, in denominations as low as \$5, bearing 4 per cent. interest and maturing in five years, would be issued in blocks from time to time, beginning as quickly as plans can be completed.

Sales Campaign Ready.
The Treasury, Sub-Treasuries, Internal Revenue, Customs and Post Offices and other agencies will be designated to make sales.

A campaign to bring the value of this form of investment to the attention of the people will be conducted by a special committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo, composed of Frank A. Vanderlip, New York chairman; Frederic A. Delano, Chicago, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Henry Ford, Detroit; Eugene Meyer, Jr., New York; George B. Eastman, New York; and Charles L. Payne, Boston.

Plan for Redemption.

"It is proposed," said Mr. McAdoo to-night, "to develop the plans in such a way that savings may be made through the purchase of stamps of small denominations which can be carried in books issued for the purpose and accumulated until a sufficient amount has been saved to purchase a war savings certificate. The Government will redeem these war savings certificates at any time before maturity upon request of the holder, allowing interest at a rate not less than 4 per cent."

"It is vitally necessary that the American people should practice saving on a large scale during the progress of this war. In no other way can the Government be financed and without adequate financing our gallant soldiers and sailors cannot be supplied with guns, ammunition, clothing and food, nor can the war be carried to a swift and victorious conclusion. This will save a sufficient amount of money to purchase a war savings certificate, no matter how small his means, the opportunity to do something to help the Government."

BIG GAIN IN REVENUE HERE.

Internal Tax for District

Will Be \$200,000,000.

Internal revenue collections for the Second District of New York, which amounted to \$200,000,000 for the year 1917, will reach \$200,000,000 for the year 1918, according to an estimate made yesterday by Collector William H. Edwards. More than 100 additional employees will be needed for the local office in the Second District next year.

He says that the branch of taxpayers most interested in the changes of the new revenue bill will be the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, and the retail liquor dealers, and the tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacturers, and the tobacco, cigar and cigarette dealers. In addition, there will be a large number of manufacturers of various goods, and the collection of taxes on these goods will be a large item.

LA FOLLETTE FLAYS

PAPERS OF NATION

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Have Lost." He Tells Near-

ing's Disciples in Toledo.

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Mr. La Follette attacked the American press, declaring that American newspapers are for the most part controlled by the "war party," the financial interests of the country.

He declared that his remarks in St. Paul last week were misconstrued and that he was being deliberately misquoted throughout the country.

"Of an one citizen of the United States who is ready to go against the wall to preserve democracy," said La Follette.

The Senator declared that the President of the United States was a "tool" of the war party, and that he was a "tool" of the war party.

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Germany to Restore Belgium for Colonies

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, will discuss the Belgian question and German policy in a speech next Thursday according to the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich.

The Chancellor will declare, the newspaper says, that Germany is ready to reestablish Belgian independence if the Entente Powers agree to restore the German colonies and to give up "their policy of territorial and economic conquest."

DRAFT COMPROMISE ON EXCESS PROFITS

Conferees Frame Proposal
Which May Lead to Early
Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A Sunday session of the Senate and House conferees on the war tax bill resulted in the drafting of a compromise proposal which may lead to a report within a few days. Details of the proposal were made public, but it came from House conferees, who have held out for higher rates than those proposed by the Senate and is understood to provide for important concessions by both sides.

The Senate members considered the question in separate session and decided to weigh it overnight and report their conclusions to-morrow.

With the excess profits section disposed of completion of the report will be a comparatively simple matter. Although the bill was taken from House conferees, who have held out for higher rates than those proposed by the Senate and is understood to provide for important concessions by both sides.

Exemptions of all contributions to charitable and educational institutions from the income tax was one of the most important steps taken to-day. This will affect almost every college and foundation in the country. The House bill provided no exemption and the Senate proposed exemption only up to 15 per cent. of the contributor's income.

Save for elimination of the Gore amendment designed to levy a prohibitive tax on beer and wine, the Senate and House bills are in substantial agreement. It became known to-day that the second class rates agreement provides separate zones for advertising and reading matter at widely different rates. This goes into effect from three months to two years after enactment of the bill into law. The rate on advertising ultimately would range from one cent a pound to ten cents in the last. The rate on reading matter would be slightly in excess of one cent a pound in the first zone of 250 miles, and the extreme zone rate would be less than six cents. County weeklies, farm and religious papers would be exempt from the advertising rate.

Several disputes over the amendment tax also are in progress. The Senate bill would be derived from donations of \$20,000 to \$100,000, and the House conferees are protesting vigorously against this action.

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ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN YPRES SECTOR

British Practically Have Day
of Rest After Recent Hard
Fighting.

SCOTS RAID TRENCHES

Berlin Says English Bombs
Hit Ostend Cathedral,
Killing Belgians.

London, Sept. 23.—Sunday was almost a day of rest on the western front. A minor German attack northeast of Langemark was repulsed early in the day, and the British then delivered an attack of their own, capturing some defense posts and prisoners. Aside from this and artillery activity east of Ypres, the only action worth note was a raid by Scots troops into the German trenches near Gouzeaucourt. In the Somme sector, the French report artillery work in the Champagne and Verdun regions but no infantry action.

The number of prisoners taken in the three days fighting east of Ypres has risen to 5,215, of whom eighty were officers.

In the British bombardment of Ostend yesterday, Berlin reports shells struck the cathedral during mass, killing seven Belgians and wounding twenty. It is asserted that the Allies lost fourteen airplanes and one captive balloon yesterday.

British Raid Successful.

Following are the official reports:

British (Day).—Glasgow troops carried out a successful raid last night northeast of Gouzeaucourt and captured several prisoners. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy and his dugouts were destroyed.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in the Ypres sector.

On Friday night our naval aircraft carried out bombing raids on the Thourout and Cortemarck railway stations. The Thourout station and lines were hit and a fire resulted. At Cortemarck the station and other buildings were set on fire. Bombs were dropped on the docks at Ostend on Saturday. All our machines safely returned.

British (Night).—At dawn today an attack delivered by German storming troops northeast of Langemark was repulsed completely. The enemy leaving twenty-five prisoners in our hands. English rifle regiments then attacked in turn and, after sharp fighting, captured a further portion of the German defense system in this neighborhood with a number of prisoners. On the rest of the battle front the organization of our newly captured positions is proceeding.

Another hostile attack was launched early this morning against the positions we recently captured east of Villers, but was repulsed with enemy losses. Our casualties were light.

Since the opening of our attack on September 20 we have captured on the Ypres battle front 2,243 prisoners, including eighty officers.

The misty weather Saturday resulted in a decided decrease in our aerial activity. Our airplanes carried out only a few bombing raids and dropped bombs on the enemy's positions. The enemy dropped a few bombs at midday, doing little damage.

Four enemy airplanes were brought down in air fighting and five were driven down out of control. Two of ours are missing.

There was no infantry action. The artillery action was quite violent in the region of Houthulst and Craonne as well as on the left bank of the Meuse, north of Hill 204.

Rumors that there was discord in the Cabinet were denied by Premier Dato, who said that nothing extraordinary had happened. That the Cabinet was in perfect accord and that it has the confidence of the King. When the Cabinet over the supposed intention of the Premier to resign and provide for new legislative and municipal elections.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Premier Dato of Spain, according to the correspondent of the Temps at San Sebastian, has decided to become a member of the Council of Regency of the new Polish State. He has, however, promised to accept a political appointment or to serve in some administrative capacity. Archbishop Kokoski, Prince Lubomirski and Count Ostrowski have been decided upon as members of the Council. Their fate will be decided by a Prime Minister, who will be head of the new Cabinet.

The Vossische Zeitung observes that the new Council is of clerical and aristocratic composition. Its members being men who heretofore have held themselves aloof from central European currents and traditions, and adds that they are practical politicians.

U. S. MEN AID MORALE.

British Troops More Confident as New Allies Arrive.

By the Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 23.—The arrival of the American troops in France has done much to increase the confidence of the British forces. Everywhere old timers at the front are talking about their new allies from the United States, and it is agreed that the Americans will make a magnificent addition to the fighting power of the Allies in the west and that the new combination will be invincible.

The morale of the British troops never before has been at so high a pitch as at present. Everywhere along the line one finds the same feeling. The men are imbued with the idea that they have proved themselves stronger than their adversaries and they are filled with the determination to see the affair through to the finish.

German Deteriorating.

The battle of Menin road has furnished further evidence of that deterioration in the fighting qualities which has been going on in Germany for some time. It must not be assumed from this statement that the Germans are in a demoralized state. During the night the German counter attacks were determined and skillful, but they are not as good as they were. It is significant, perhaps, that the counter attacks were made by the enemy on the first day were lacking in the intensity of previous counter attacks, although the Germans had known that the offensive was pending and had had time to prepare for eventualities.

In this connection a change has been noted in the attitude of captured German officers. Apparently they no longer have faith in the future and have abandoned hope of success in the western theatre. The thing they are most interested in now is peace.

Losses Costly and Useless.

The German military code in the past has taken little account of losses in men, if results could be achieved. In the present instance the German counter attacks have not only been costly but useless, for the British artillery in a majority of cases has torn the advancing columns to bits and driven the survivors back in hasty retreat.

How great the German losses have been it is of course impossible to estimate. It is certain, however, that they were exceedingly severe. Prisoners say that their casualties during the last few days of the British bombardment prior to the attack were very heavy, especially so on the night of September 18. During that night night parties were so badly smashed that they were unable to reach the front line troops with food.

SPAIN WILL ADOPT
FOOD DICTATOR PLAN

Dato Denies Rumors of Dis-

cord in Cabinet.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 23.—Premier Dato after a conference with King Alfonso regarding the provisioning of the country, announced that a decree was in preparation instituting a "commissariat" which would enter upon its duties October 1. The Premier added that the alarm manifested in Catalonia over the supposed intention of the Government was unjustified.

Rumors that there was discord in the Cabinet were denied by Premier Dato, who said that nothing extraordinary had happened. That the Cabinet was in perfect accord and that it has the confidence of the King. When the Cabinet over the supposed intention of the Premier to resign and provide for new legislative and municipal elections.

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